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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM

REPORT

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FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

COUNTRY

USSR - Uzbek SSR

DATE OF

INFORMATION 1950

SUBJECT -

Economic - Agriculture, cotton growing

HOW

PUBLISHED Daily newspaper DATE DIST. / Sep 1950

WHERE PUBLISHED'

Tashkent

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

26 Jan 1950

LANGUAGE

Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE

Pravda Vostoka.

1950 PLAN FOR COTTON GROWING IN UZBEK SSR

The sixth meeting of Uzbekistan cotton growers was held during the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Uzbek SSR.

Although many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan were successful in increasing the output of raw cotton in 1949, the 1949 year plan for cotton procurement was not fulfilled. For this reason, it is difficult to evaluate the results of cotton growing work for 1949. The serious mistakes which many kolkhozes, MTS, and sovkhozes made in their work must be noted and corrected if 1950 is to be a successful year.

Leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and MTS who make promises to produce higher crops and do not carry out these promises can no longer be tolerated. Such poor leadership offsets the success of leading cotton growers. The explanation that last year's plan for cotton procurement was not fulfilled because of unfavorable weather conditions is entirely incorrect and has been repudiated. It is true that 1945 was a difficult year, but all diffi-culties could have been overcome by advance preparation such as was accomp-lished by leading sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The leading rayons include the rollowing: Dzhizakskiy, Past-Dargomskiy, Khatyrchinskiy, Mitanskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Kaganovichskiy, Markhamatskiy, Stalinskiy, Balykchinskiy, Chinabadskiy, Bukinskiy, Khavastskiy, Kenimekhskiy, Shirabadskiy, Turtkul'skiy, Khodzheylinskiy, Kegeylinskiy, Karshinskiy, Kammashinskiy, and Chirakchinskiy. Leading sovkhozes include: Bayaut No 1, Bayaut No 2 imeni Uzbek SSR Five-Year Plan, Dal'verzin No 1, Dal'verzin No 2, Dal'verzin No 3, Khazarbag, Kzyl Ravat, and Pakhtalyk-Kul'.

During 1949, about 450 kolkhozes obtained a yield of more than 25 centners per hectare and some of these even obtained 40, 50, 60 and more centners of raw cotton per hectare. These kolkhozes should be cited as examples for lagging cotton growers. All sovkhoz and kolkhoz directors who, besides not fulfilling their tasks for 1949, actually produced an inexcusably low harvest of cotton (only 12-15 centners per hectare and even less), must be censured.

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This censure extends, in particular, to the cotton workers of Vabkentskiy, Kzyl-Tepinskiy, Romentanskiy, Alatskiy, Ak-Dar'-yinskiy, Ishtykhanskiy, Pay-Arykskiy, Dzhambayskiy, Mangitskiy, Shavatskiy, Yangi-Arykskiy, Pskentskiy, Begovatskiy, Verkhne-Chirchikskiy, Molotovskiy, Vuadil'skiy, Kirovskiy, Frunzenskiy, Papskiy, Chustskiy, Kassan-Sayskiy, Uch-Kurganskiy, Izbaskentskiy, Khaldyvanbekskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Almskiy, Sary-Assiyskiy, and Dzhar-Kurganskiy rayons, who produced inexcusably low harvests in both 1948 and 1949.

These poor harvests were due to the following reasons: all available manpower was not utilized; the individual cotton workers were not concerned with the state's interests; workers were complacent; and, *here were shortcomings in the organization of agricultural work.

The state is aiding Uzbek cotton workers increasingly in developing cotton growing and in increasing the cotton harvest in order to insure the best possible results. The state has provided Uzbekistan with powerful machinery, it is producing more mineral fertilizers, and it is extending all possible aid to irrigation and reclamation work and to the proper utilization of new land.

During 1950, the task for Uzbekistan cotton workers is to produce as a minimum, regardless of conditions, 500,000 more tons of raw cotton than were produced last year. In future years they are to attain further increases in production. This will entail socialist competition throughout the republic and full utilization of manpower. Every worker must grow an average of 2.5-3 wons of raw cotton during 1950. Every worker, brigade, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and rayon must do its part. The following quotas for cotton yield must be met:

TASHKENT OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 27 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	Yield
V	(centners per ha)
Yangi-Yul'skiy Rayon	36
Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon	36
Chinazskiy Rayon	30
Ak-Kurganskiy Rayon	28
Sredne-Chirchikskiy Rayon	28
Syr-Dar'yinskiy Rayon	25
Mirzachul skiy Rayon	25 ·
Verkhne-Chirchikskiy Rayon	24
Begovetskiy Rayon	23
Pskentskiy Rayon	23
Khavastskiy Rayon	22
Bukinskiy Rayon	24
Sovkhoz imeni Uzbek SaR Five-Year Pl	an 40
Sovkhoz Bayaut No 1	40
Sovkhoz Bayaut No 2	40
Sovkhoz Bayaut No 3	35
Sovkhoz Dal'verzin No 1	40 .
Sovkhoz Dal'verzin No 2	35
Sovkhoz Dal'verzin No 3	40
Sovkhoz No 16 imeni Stalin	35
Sovkhoz No 17 imeni Stalin	35
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Certain outstanding kolkhozes are expected to produce as much as 50 centners of raw cotton per hectare, and individual brigades on these kolkhozes are expected to produce 70 centners of raw cotton per hectare. At the squad level, anticipated output in certain cases is 100 centners of raw cotton per hectare.

FERGANA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an everage of 25 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	Yield (centners per ha)
Akhunbabayevskiy Rayon Kuvinskiy Rayon Bagiatskiy Rayon Tashlakskiy Rayon Byvaydinskiy Rayon Kaganovichskiy Rayon Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Kuybyshevskiy Rayon Alty-Arykskiy Rayon Vudail'skiy Rayon Molotovskiy Rayon Ferganskiy Rayon Frunzenskiy Rayon Kirovskiy Rayon	28 27.5 26 27.5 25.5 24 25 25 24 23 22.5 22.5 22
Kuvasayskiy Rayon	

MAMANGAM OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 27 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	(centners per ha)
Namanganskiy Rayon Uychinskiy Rayon Tyurya-Kurganskiy Rayon Yan;i-Kurganskiy Rayon Narynskiy Rayon Uch-Kurganskiy Rayon Papskiy Rayon Kassanskiy Rayon Chustskiy Rayon Sovkhoz Pakhtalyk-Kul' Sovkhoz Kzyl-Ravat	31 31 27 26.5 26.4 26 25 24.5 23 40 40
Sovkhoz Gul'bakh	30

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ANDIZHAN OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 28 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	<u>Yield</u>
	(centners per ha)
Leninskiy Rayon	31
Andizhanskiy Rayon	31
Pakhta-Abalskiy Rayon	. 31
Altyn-Kul'skiy Rayon	29.6
Izbaskentskiy Rayon	29
	29
Khodzhi-Abadskiy Rayon	
Dzhelvel-Kudukskiv Rayon	
	25
	23
	23
	30
	30
Markhamatskiy Rayon Khodzhi-Abadskiy Rayon Stalinskiy Rayon Voroshilovskiy Rayon Aimskiy Rayon Dzhalyal-Kudukskiy Rayon Balykchinskiy Rayon Chinabadskiy Rayon Khaldyvanbekskiy Rayon Sovkhoz No 8 Sovkhoz Savay	29 27 27 26 26 25 23 23 30

SAMARKAND OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 22 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Nur-Atinskiy Rayon 30 Past-Dargomskiy Rayon 26 Katta-Kurganskiy Rayon 25 Pakhtakorskiy Rayon 25 Dzhizakskiy Rayon 25 Khatyrchinskiy Rayon 25 Samarkandskiy Rayon 22 Zaaminskiy Rayon 22 Kara-Dar'yinskiy Rayon 21 Komsomol'skiy Rayon 21 Ak-Dar'yinskiy Rayon 20 Gallya-Aral'skiy Rayon 20 Gallya-Aral'skiy Rayon 20 Dzhambayskiy Rayon 20 Ishtykhanskiy Rayon 20 Kara-Kishlakskiy Rayon 20 Mitanskiy Rayon 20 Pay-Arykskiy Rayon 20	Administrative Unit	Yield (centners per ha)
	Past-Dargomskiy Rayon Katta-Kurganskiy Rayon Pakhtakorskiy Rayon Dzhizakskiy Rayon Khatyrchinskiy Rayon Samarkandskiy Bayon Zaaminskiy Rayon Kara-Dar'yinskiy Rayon Komsomol'skiy Rayon Ak-Dar'yinskiy Rayon Gallya-Aral'skiy Rayon Dzhambayskiy Rayon Ishtykhanskiy Rayon Kara-Kishlakskiy Rayon	26 26 25 25 25 22 21 21 20 20 20 20 20

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BUKHARA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of not less than 21 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	Yield (centners per ha)
Gizhduvanskiy Rayon Shafrikanskiy Rayon Karakul'skiy Rayon Sverdlovskiy Rayon Kermininskiy Rayon Bukharskiy Rayon Vabkentskiy Rayon Kzyl-Tepinskiy Rayon Kenimekhskiy Rayon Rometanskiy Rayon Alatskiy Rayon Kaganskiy Rayon Sovkhoz Narpay	26 24 22 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

KASHKA-DAR'YA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 26 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	$\frac{\underline{\text{Yield}}}{\text{(centners per ha)}}$
Shakhrisyabzskiy Rayon	30
Kitabskiy Rayon	30
Kammashinskiy Rayon	25
Karshinskiy Rayon	24
Chirakchinskiy Rayon	24
Yakkobagskiy Rayon	24

SURKHAN-DAR'YA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 28 centners of raw cotton, per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	(centners per ha)
Denauskiy Rayon	32
Uzunskiy Rayon	30
Termezskiy Rayon	28
Shurchinskiy Rayon	28
Sary-Assiyskiy Rayon	28
Dzhar-Kurganskiy Rayon	26
Shirabaúskiy Rayon	24
Sovkhoz Khazarbag	30

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KHOREZM OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of not less than 20 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	Yield (centners per ha)
Urgenchskiy Rayon	23
Kosh-Kupyrskiy Rayon	23
Khazaraspskiy Rayon	22
Khivinskiy Rayon	23
Khankinskiy Rayon	21
Gurlenskiy Rayon	20
Shavatskiy Rayon	20
Yangi-Arykskiy Rayon	20
Mangitskiy Rayon	20

KARA KALPAK ASSR

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 22 centners of raw cotton p thectare, allocated as follows:

Administrative Unit	Yield (centners per ha)
Turtkul'skiy Rayon	25
Khodzheylinskiy Rayon	25
Shabbazskiy Rayon	23
Kegeylinskiy Rayon	23
Kipchakskiy Rayon	22
Chimbayskiy Rayon	20
Kungradskiy Rayon	20
Kuybyshevskiy Rayon	20
Takhta-Kupyrskiy Rayon	20
Kara-Uzyakskiy Rayon	20

Although it will be difficult to achieve the above goals, Uzbek cotton growers, through socialist competition, with the help of new machinery and fertilizers, and with the material and technical assistance which will be provided in the current year, should meet their quotas. The surest guarantee of the successful fulfillment of its tasks by each kolkhoz, sovkhoz, brigade, and squad, is the carrying out of early and intensive agricultural work, utilizing up-to-date agricultural practices, so that not less than 80 percent of the harvest will be ripe before the first frosts which occur between 15 and 20 Octoboer.

To ensure early harvests, all preparatory work for sowing must be completed everywhere by 20 - 25 March so that deep plowing in all sovkhozes and kolkhozes can be conducted simultaneously, thus enabling sowing work to begin on a large scale.

Cotton sowing must be completed in 10 - 12 days: in Surkhan-Dar'ya Oblast and sovkhozes by no later than 8 April; in the Fergana Plain, Bukhara and Kashka-Dar'ya oblasts no later than 10 April; in Samarkand and Tashkent oblasts no later than 12 April; in Khorezm Oblast and Kara- alpak ASSR no later than 15 April.

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Proper agricultural practices must be utilized on all areas growing healthy shoots at the end of April in order to speed up the rate of growth. Inter-row tilling and thinning must be begun as soon as necessary without waiting for all the shoots to appear. The first inter-row tilling must be completed between 5 and 10 May.

During a 12 - 15 day period, the second cycle of cotton tillage activities, including the addition of fertilizer, watering, cultivation, and hand tilling must be completed.

During the next period of cotton raising at the beginning or August, the soil on each field must be kept mellow and damp, and the feeding of each plant must progress normally.

During the period prior to 20 July, mineral and animal fertilizer must be mixed and spread by machinery having not less than 2 or 3 feeders.

The cotton plants must be properly watered, especially during the early stages of cotton raising.

All prophylactic measures for combatting agricultural pests and cotton diseases must be adopted, and any pests or diseases noted must be prevented from spreading further.

During the period prior to 1 February, washing of salt land in all oblasts and rayons, excluding Khorezm Oblast and Kara-Kalpak ASSR, must be completed. Washing is to be completed no later than 15 March in Khorezm Oblast and Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

Each rayon and kolkhoz is to complete the planned volume of irrigation and reclamation work during a 2-month period, so that during the current year not a single kolkhoz will lack water nor suffer from a shortage of good reclaimed land.

In 1950 cotton must be sown in narrow rows on 60-centimeter strips on not less than 250,000 hectares of soil low in fertility, or gravelly and sandy, and in single plants on an area of no less than 100,000 hectares.

All cotton growers must pay special attention to the distribution of cotton sowing on each kolkhoz so that the best and nost fertile land is used. A system of crop rotation must be followed. Land must be assigned only after careful surveying to prevent defects in cotton sowing and to determine the best measures for preparing soil for sowing.

Special attention must also be paid to the organization of personnel in squads and brigades, to improvements which should be made in land allocation, and to provision of sufficient draft animals and equipment to carry out the necessary work. In 1949 work was not properly conducted as a result of poor organization of many squads and brigades, improper allocation of land, and shortages in the number of draft animals and the amount of equipment supplied to brigades and squads.

In 1950, socialist competition must include all kolkhoz workers, MTS workers, sovkhoz workers, tractor drivers, and all agricultural technicians. In each rayon during 1950, there must be \mathbb{Z} - 3 times more kolkhozes obtaining 30 - 40 - 50 and more centners of cotton per hectare, with no kolkhozes obtaining less than 20 centners per hectare.

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Cotton growers must achieve the following goals in each oblast:

Tashkent Oblast -- to utilize 37,300 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 27,700 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 75,300 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 74 centners per hectare; to allocate 7,200 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Fergana Oblast -- to utilize 19,800 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 26,000 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 62,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 72 centners per hecatare; to allocate 6,200 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Namangan Oblast -- to utilize 3,400 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 13,700 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 36,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 72 centners per hectare; to allocate 3,800 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Andizhan Oblast -- to utilize 20,600 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 24,500 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 53,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 72 centners per hectare; to allocate 5,000 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Samarkand Oblast -- to utilize 3,000 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 21,600 mectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to o6,200 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 69 centners per hectare; to allocate 6,700 hectares for seed plants; and to receive a seed yield averaging not less than 2.2 centners per hectare.

Bukhara Oblast -- to utilize 14,900 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 22,000 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 51,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 67 centners per hectare; to allocate 5,100 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Kashka-Dar'ya Oblast -- to utilize 1,900 hectares of irrigated land; to sow 10,800 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 22,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 58 centners per hectare; to allocate 1,500 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Surkhan-Dar'ya Oblast -- to utilize 9,600 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 12,800 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 25,500 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 67 centners per hectare; to allocate 2,000 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

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Khorezm Oblast - to utilize 22,700 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 20,000 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 42,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area: wn in past years averaging not less than 68 centners per hectare; to allocate 4,800 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Kara-Kalpak ASSR -- to utilize 23,400 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 20,900 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 53,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 68 centners per hectare; to allocate 7,700 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2.5 centners per hectare.

The state plan for developing livestock raising and increasing production in other branches of agriculture in 1950 has been drawn up. To fulfill the plan and to obtain a high cotton harvest kolkhoz workers must slightly decrease the size of their garden plots and the number of head of cattle for their own personal use. Furthermore, it will no longer be possible for some kolkhoz workers to work 300 - 350 or more working days a year, while others do not even work the specified minimum. In 1950 all kolkhoz workers, male and female, are to work no less than 250 working days. Tractor workers must pledge to plow during the sowing season not less than 150 hectares of cotton, to dig trenches and to cultivate no less than 1,000 hectares, and to guarantee that general purpose tractors for cultivating are available for two shifts.

Raising the cotton harvest in the republic in the amounts specified can be attained only by wide-scale use of the latest developments of agronomical science. For this reason, socialist competition must include all scientists and specialists in agriculture and water management and, in addition, all workers in cotton industry enterprises such as those producing agricultural and irrigation machines and mineral fertilizers.

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